



# CHAPTER 4 Wm. Connell to Hugh & Thomas Scott

Book B p. 200

Wm. C. & Maria M. Connell

to

**Hugh E. and Thomas P. Scott**

Benton Co., IA

NW ¼ of Section 8 \$550 March 5<sup>th</sup>, 1857

Book B p. 200

Benton Co.

Benton Co.

Agg of June 18<sup>th</sup> Eighteen Hundred and Fifty Two (1852)

In presence of  
Mr. M. Laughton

Benton County

State of Iowa. On this second day of June 1857, before me a Justice of the Peace in and for Benton County, personally came Bernard Cunyffe & one known to be the identical person whose name is affixed to the above deed as grantor, and acknowledged the same to be his deed in fact and deed.

B 200

M. M. Laughton

And I am by these presents that Wm. C. Connell & wife, are the owners and owners of the land hereinafter described, being a certain lot of land in Benton County, State of Iowa, in consideration of the sum of one hundred & fifty dollars in hand paid by Hugh & Thomas Scott, do hereby grant bargain, sell and convey unto the said Hugh & Thomas Scott of Benton County, Iowa the following described premises, situated in the County of Franklin, State of Iowa, to wit: The North West quarter of Section number eight, in town the number thirty two North of Range number two, of one and one half miles. And the said Wm. C. Connell & Maria M. Connell, hereby covenant with the said Hugh & Thomas Scott their heirs and assigns that they and their heirs and assigns shall and lawfully hold the same to be free from all encumbrance that they have good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the same and that they will warrant and defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever. And the grantor of the said hereby releasing all writing rights including right of dower which they or either of them have in and to the same, and whereof they have been and shall be made full and complete discharge, in presence of

Wm. C. Connell

Maria M. Connell

State of Iowa. I do hereby certify that on this 5<sup>th</sup> day of March A.D. 1857 before me the undersigned a Notary Public in and for said county, appeared the aforementioned Wm. C. Connell and Maria M. Connell who personally known to me to be the identical persons whose name is affixed to the foregoing deed of conveyance as grantor and acknowledged the same to be their voluntary act and deed for the purposes therein mentioned. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Notary Public seal.

Wm. C. Connell

Maria M. Connell

Notary Public

Wm. C. Connell & wife to Hugh & Thomas Scott \$550 March 5<sup>th</sup> 1857



Illinois Marriages, 1790-1860 Illinois Marriages, 1790-1860

Name: **Hugh Scott**

Spouse: Margarite A. Willson

Date: 5 Nov 1850

County: Sangamon

State: Illinois

Source: Family History Library, Salt Lake City, UT

Microfilm: 0848654 Source Information: Dodd, Jordan, Liahona Research, comp. Illinois Marriages, 1790-1860 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2004.

Original data: With some noted exceptions all marriage records in this collection can be found at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah, or available through Family History Centers throughout the United States. For specific source information listed by county see the extended description above or the see the source information listed for each entry. Description: This database is an index to individuals who were married in the U.S. state of Illinois between 1790 and 1860. Information that may be found in this database for each individual includes their name, spouse's name, marriage date, location, and source.

Name: **Hugh Scott**

Home in 1880: Sioux Center, O'Brien, Iowa

Estimated Birth Year: abt 1833

Birthplace: Pennsylvania

Relation to Head of Household: Self (Head)

Spouse's Name: Margaret Scott

Father's birthplace: New Jersey

Mother's birthplace: Ireland

Occupation: Farmer

Marital Status: Married

Race: White

Gender: Male

Household Members: Name Age

Hugh Scott 47

Margaret Scott 39

Molly Scott 18

Ida B Scott 14

Eddie Scott 13

Addie Scott 11

Willie Scott 9

Jennie Scott 7

Howard Scott 5

Harvey Scott 3

Bessie Scott 1

Source Citation: Year: 1880; Census Place: Center, O'Brien, Iowa; Roll: 358; Family History Film: 1254358; Page: 268C; Enumeration District: 158;

<http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/12828118/person/1016297265>

# Marriage Record

Groom's Name: Thomas Scott  
 Groom's Birth Date:  
 Groom's Birthplace: Columbia Co., Pa.  
 Groom's Age:  
 Bride's Name: Mary Jane Spencer  
 Bride's Birth Date: 17 Feb 1833  
 Bride's Birthplace: New York  
 Bride's Age:  
 Marriage Date: 14 May 1853  
 Marriage Place: Bristol, Kenosha, Wisconsin  
 Groom's Father's Name: Ephraim Scott  
 Groom's Mother's Name: Huldah Scott  
 Bride's Father's Name: Lemuel Spencer  
 Bride's Mother's Name: Mary Spencer  
 Groom's Race: White  
 Groom's Marital Status:  
 Groom's Previous Wife's Name:  
 Bride's Race: White  
 Bride's Marital Status:  
 Bride's Previous Husband's Name:  
 Indexing Project (Batch) Number: M00352-4  
 System Origin: Wisconsin-EASy  
 Source Film Number: 1276050  
 Reference Number: it 3, cn 1099  
 Collection: Wisconsin Marriages, 1836-1930

## Iowa State Census Collection, 1836-1925 Census Date: 1856

Name: Thomas Scott  
 Birth Year: abt 1831  
 Birth Place: Pennsylvania  
 Gender: Male  
 Marital Status: Married  
 Census Date: 1856  
 Residence state: Iowa  
 Residence County: Benton  
 Locality: Taylor  
 Household Members: Name Age  
 Thomas Scott 25  
 Mary J Scott 24  
 Mary E Scott (has to be Thomas' sister)

Source Information: Ancestry.com. Iowa State Census Collection, 1836-1925 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA:  
 Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007. Original data: Microfilm of Iowa State Censuses, 1856, 1885, 1895, 1905, 1915, 1925  
 as well various special censuses from 1836-1897 obtained from the State Historical Society of Iowa via Heritage Quest.





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**SCHEDULE 1—Free Inhabitants in** Princeton Township **in the County of** Peoria **State of** Illinois

enumerated by me, on the first day of June 1880. John P. Thibault Ass't Marshal.

Post Office Princeton Town of Princeton

Dwelling-house— No. of the lot on which it stands.		The name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1880, was in this family.		Disabilities.		Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age.	Value of Real Estate.		Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8		
1	1	Daniel Handberg	31 M			Carpenter	1000	50	Marshall	
		Sarah	66 F						do	
2	2	Patrick Needham	27 M			Blacksmith	300	200	Ireland	
		Elizabeth	23 F						do	
3	2	John Stalling	37 M			Blacksmith	1200	200	Prussia	
		Margaret	30 F						do	
		Francis	7 M						Prussia	
		Ellen	3 F						do	
		John P.	1 M						do	
		James Malen	19 M			Blacksmith			do	
4	4	John J. Perain	29 M			Wagon Maker		50	England	
		Mary E.	26 F						do	
		Margaret	6 F						do	
		William P. D.	4 M						do	
		Mary E.	1 F						do	
5	5	William Kinnead	25 M			Blacksmith		25	England	
		Margaret	18 F						do	
6	6	Thomas Scott	29 M			Wagon Maker		50	Peoria	
		Mary J.	27 F						do	
		Ellen M.	14 F						do	
		Navada	2 F						do	
		Mary	7 F						do	
		Huldol	64 F						do	
7	7	Thos. Scott	39 M			Carpenter	700	40	Marshall	
		Ernesta	56 F						do	
		Sarah R.	13 F						do	
		Theresa	11 F						do	
		Emma J.	9 F						do	
		Margaret	7 M						do	
		Mary J.	4 F						do	
		Georgina	2 M						do	
8	8	Henry J. Wagon	24 M			Threshing		25	Vermont	
		Augusta M.	22 F						do	
		William H.	3 M						do	
		Mary J.	1 F						do	
9	9	Charles Froy	38 M			Miller	1000	150	Peoria	
		Margaret	27 F						do	
		Mary	18 F						do	
		John	16 M						do	
		James R.	12 M						do	

No. white males, 15 No. colored males, 0 No. foreign born, 0 No. blind, 0  
 No. white females, 22 No. colored females, 0 No. deaf and dumb, 0 No. insane, 0  
 No. pauper, 0 No. convict, 0

Line 18 Thomas Scott followed by Mary J., Ellen M., Navada, Mary (Adele), and Huldol Scott, Thomas' mother. 1860 Illinois census.

1860 United States Federal Census  
Name: [Thomas Scott]  
Age in 1860: 29  
Birth Year: abt 1831  
Birthplace: Pennsylvania  
Home in 1860: Brimfield, Peoria, Illinois  
Gender: Male  
Post Office: Brimfield  
Value of real estate: View image  
Household Members: Name Age  
Thos. Scott 29  
Mary J Scott 27  
Ellen M Scott 4  
Navada Scott 2  
Mary Scott 10/12  
Haldal Scott 64



Mary Jane Spencer Scott (1833-1862)

Mary Jane, Spencer

B: 18 Feb 1833  
Syracuse, New York, USA,  
D: 4 Mar 1862  
Peoria, ILL, USA





Thomas Scott (1831-1914)

Thomas J. Scott

B: abt 1831  
Columbia County, Pennsylvania, USA  
D: 5 Jul 1914  
Seattle, King, Washington, USA

#### Children

Ellen M./ Ella May/Ellen Mae Scott Daughter b. Feb. 16, 1856 Iowa, USA

Nevada B. Scott Daughter b. Dec 1857 Primghar, Iowa, USA d. 1944

Mary Adele Scott Daughter b. 1863

Jessie Holda May Scott Daughter b. 13 Jan 1862 Vinton, Benton County, Iowa, USA  
d. 6 Mar 1881 Primghar, O'Brien, Iowa  
Jessie died 5 days after giving birth to a son, Herbert Charles English.

In research at ancestry.com I find Thos.'s Brother Ephriam. Martha Anderson Scott and Ephriam Scott, Jr. b. Oct. 21, 1861 lived in Hampton and that Julia Maria Scott b.1859 married William Jasper McCord. Their daughter "Hallie" was born at Beed's Mill Pond. So did her father work at the mill? They lived on Central Ave. so he must have been management at the mill if he worked there but lived in town.

Sometimes things are just too confusing!

#### Marriage Record

Groom's Name: **Thomas Scott**  
 Groom's Birth Date:  
 Groom's Birthplace: Columbia Co., Pa.  
 Groom's Age:  
 Bride's Name: Mary Spencer  
 Bride's Birth Date:  
 Bride's Birthplace:  
 Bride's Age:  
 Marriage Date: 14 May 1853  
 Marriage Place: Bristol, Kenosha, Wisconsin  
 Groom's Father's Name: Ephraim Scott  
 Groom's Mother's Name: Huldah Scott  
 Bride's Father's Name: Lemuel Spencer  
 Bride's Mother's Name: Mary Spencer  
 Groom's Race: White  
 Groom's Marital Status:  
 Groom's Previous Wife's Name:  
 Bride's Race: White  
 Bride's Marital Status:  
 Bride's Previous Husband's Name:  
 Indexing Project (Batch) Number: M00352-4  
 System Origin: Wisconsin-EASy  
 Source Film Number: 1276050  
 Reference Number: it 3, cn 1099  
 Collection: Wisconsin Marriages, 1836-1930

1860 United States Federal Census  
 Name: Thomas Scott  
 Age in 1860: 29  
 Birth Year: abt 1831  
 Birthplace: Pennsylvania  
 Home in 1860: Brimfield, Peoria, Illinois  
 Gender: Male  
 Post Office: Brimfield  
 Value of real estate: View image  
 Household Members: Name Age  
 Thos. Scott 29  
 Mary J Scott 27  
 Ellen M Scott 4  
 Navada Scott 2  
 Mary Scott 10/12  
 Haldal Scott 64

Source Citation: Year: 1860; Census Place: Brimfield, Peoria, Illinois; Roll: M653\_217; Page: 759; Image: 389; Family History Library Film: 803217.

## And then we come to Thomas' second family:

Marriage 2 Record title: Illinois County Marriages, 1810-1934  
 name: Thomas J Scott  
 titles & terms: Mr.  
 event: Marriage  
 event date: 1864  
 event place: Champaign, Illinois  
 spouse: Sarah E Rea ( In a census Sarah is Sarah F. so I don't know if this is the right person. If I have the right civil war record, Thomas is listed as married in 1863. Mary Jane had died in '62.)  
 spouse's titles & terms: Miss  
 digital folder number: 004539313

1870 United States Federal Census 1870 United States Federal Census  
 Name: Sarah Scott  
 Birth Year: abt 1830  
 Age in 1870: 40  
 Birthplace: Canada  
 Home in 1870: New Boston, Mercer, Illinois  
 Race: White  
 Gender: Female  
 Value of real estate: View image  
 Household Members: Name Age  
 Thomas Scott 38  
 Sarah Scott 40 –new wife  
 Ella Scott 14 –Mary's daughter  
 Navada Scott 12 –Mary's daughter  
 Jessie Scott 8 –Mary's daughter  
 Ann Scott 4 –Sarah's daughter  
 Minnie Scott 5/12 – Sarah's daughter  
 Source Citation: Year: 1870; Census Place: New Boston, Mercer, Illinois; Roll: M593\_260; Page: 288A; Image: 579;  
 Family History Library Film: 545759.  
 Source Information:  
 Ancestry.com. 1870 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

## Mary Adele is still with Beaths. And she is going by Adele now.

1870 United States Federal Census 1870 United States Federal Census  
 Name: Adele Scott  
 Birth Year: abt 1860  
 Age in 1870: 10  
 Birthplace: Iowa  
 Home in 1870: Brighton, Kenosha, Wisconsin  
 Race: White  
 Gender: Female  
 Household Members: Name Age  
 Alexander Beath 49 Value of real estate: \$1200 personal \$3100 Farmer  
 Purlezette Beath 43  
 Adele Scott 10 (Daughter of Thomas and Mary Jane. Mary Adele becomes Dell by 1888 when Purleyett writes the letter.)  
 James James 24



Source Citation: Year: 1870; Census Place: Brighton, Kenosha, Wisconsin; Roll: M593\_1720; Page: 183B; Image: 370; Family History Library Film: 553219.

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Class I comprises all persons subject to do military duty between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, and all unmarried persons subject to do military duty above the age of thirty-five years and under the age of forty-five. Class II comprises all other persons subject to do military duty.

**SCHEDULE I.—CONSOLIDATED LIST of all persons of CLASS I, subject to do military duty in the** *Fifth* **Congressional District, consisting of the Counties of** *Deane Henry* **State of** *Illinois* **enumerated during the month of** *June* **1863, under direction of** *Genl. J. M. Allen* **Provost Marshal.**

RESIDENCE.	NAME.	DESCRIPTION.		PROFESSION, OCCUPATION, OR TRADE.	MARRIED OR UNMARRIED.	PLACE OF BIRTH. (Naming the State, Territory, or Country.)	FORMER MILITARY SERVICE.	REMARKS.
		AGE in July, 1863.	WHITE OR COLORED.					
<i>and Hard</i>	1 <i>Scheiber John</i>	28	<i>Wh</i>	<i>Grain buyer</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Penn</i>		1
	2 <i>Scheiber Peter</i>	26	<i>do</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>do</i>		2
	3 <i>Stevins Stanley L</i>	28	<i>do</i>	<i>RR Engineer</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>Vermont</i>		3
	4 <i>Stetson Mathew</i>	25	<i>do</i>	<i>Wood Sawyer</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Germany</i>		4
	5 <i>Sperry Robert</i>	28	<i>do</i>	<i>Chk R</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Penn</i>		5
	6 <i>Teal George</i>	25	<i>do</i>	<i>Chk R R</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>Illinois</i>		6
	7 <i>Smith Alfred</i>	27	<i>do</i>	<i>Machinist</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>England</i>		7
	8 <i>Tabell Charles L</i>	37	<i>do</i>	<i>Book Keeper</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>Penn</i>		8
	9 <i>Thopf Jacob J.</i>	33	<i>do</i>	<i>Engineer</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>Maryland</i>		9
	10 <i>Wan Williams G.</i>	27	<i>do</i>	<i>Driver</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>Ohio</i>		10
	11 <i>Smith Louis L.</i>	21	<i>do</i>	<i>Engineer</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>Penn</i>		11
	12 <i>Trager Peter J.</i>	31	<i>do</i>	<i>Chk R</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>Germany</i>		12
	13 <i>Wary George R.</i>	27	<i>do</i>	<i>City Police</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>Ireland</i>		13
	14 <i>Smith William</i>	36	<i>do</i>	<i>Cooper</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Germany</i>		14
	15 <i>Sullivan James</i>	30	<i>do</i>	<i>Labourer</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Ireland</i>		15
	16 <i>Schraibler Henry</i>	34	<i>do</i>	<i>Signer Seal</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>Prussia</i>		16
	17 <i>Schraibler Jacob</i>	24	<i>do</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>do</i>		17
	18 <i>Scott Thomas</i>	33	<i>do</i>	<i>Wagon Driver</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Penn</i>		18
	19 <i>Smith Richmond</i>	26	<i>do</i>	<i>Chk R</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>N. York</i>		19
	20 <i>Schober John Jr.</i>	30	<i>do</i>	<i>Grain buyer</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Germany</i>		20

Colonel JAMES B. FRY,  
Provost Marshal General U. S.,  
Washington, D. C.

STATION: Headquarters *Fifth* Cong. Dist. of *Illinois*

DATE: *August 25 1863*

*J. M. Allen*  
Provost Marshal.

Thos. enlisted. Don't know what happened. He got out alive, anyway and married Sarah.

1880 United States Federal Census  
 Name: Sarah Scott  
 Home in 1880: Center, O'Brien, Iowa  
 Age: 50  
 Estimated Birth Year: abt 1830  
 Birthplace: Canada  
 Relation to Head of Household: Wife  
 Spouse's Name: Thomas Scott  
 Father's birthplace: Ireland  
 Mother's birthplace: Ireland  
 Neighbors: View others on page  
 Occupation: Keeping House  
 Marital Status: Married  
 Race: White  
 Gender: Female  
 Household Members: Name Age  
 Thomas Scott 48  
 Sarah Scott 50  
 Anna Scott 14  
 Minnie Scott 10

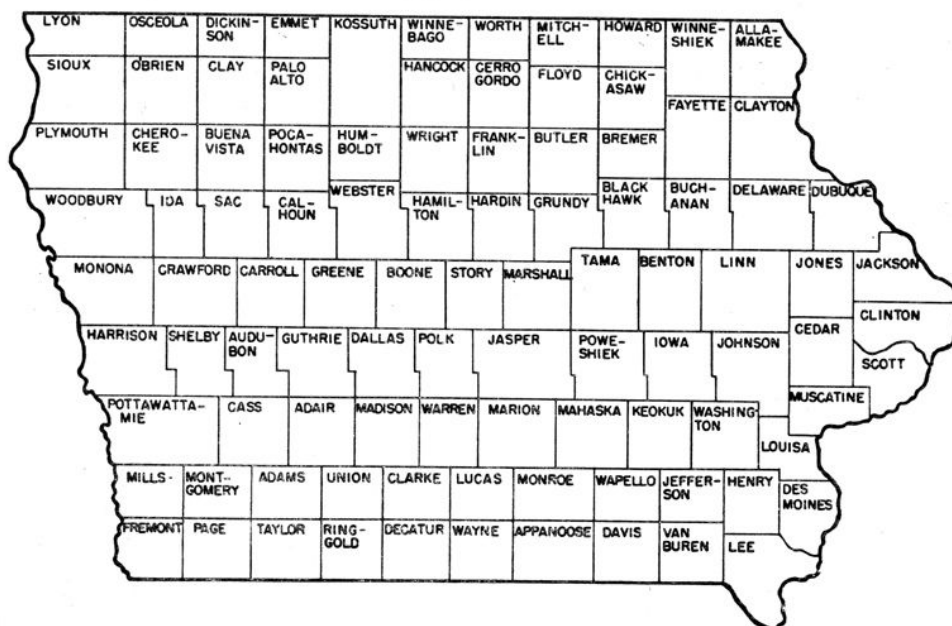
Source Citation: Year: 1880; Census Place: Center, O'Brien, Iowa; Roll: 358; Family History Film: 1254358; Page: 268D; Enumeration District: 158; .

Thomas and Sarah are on the Mississippi at New Boston, Ill. in 1870.

In ten years they've moved to O'Brien County in Iowa. They're in the farthest NW corner of Iowa. By 1880 all of Mary Jane's girls have left home.



## IOWA



[illegible]

Thomas Scott – Farmer – 1881. I don't know if this is right. I don't find any paper trail to put Thomas and Sarah here other than a history book I've seen called Franklin County History 1856-1970 which puts Thomas with a Hampton address in 1864.



[illegible]

Bottom of the page begins Hugh's family and continues on the next page with Thomas's new family and Wm. English and new family. 1885 census

Census of Benton										Township									
NAME OF HEAD OF FAMILY	Age	Gender	Color	Married in 1880	Married in 1870	Married in 1860	Married in 1850	Married in 1840	Married in 1830	Married in 1820	Married in 1810	Married in 1800	Married in 1790	Married in 1780	Married in 1770	Married in 1760	Married in 1750	Married in 1740	Married in 1730
1171 John Scott	34	M	W																
1172 John Scott	34	M	W																
1173 John Scott	34	M	W																
1174 John Scott	34	M	W																
1175 John Scott	34	M	W																
1176 John Scott	34	M	W																
1177 John Scott	34	M	W																
1178 John Scott	34	M	W																
1179 John Scott	34	M	W																
1180 John Scott	34	M	W																
1181 John Scott	34	M	W																
1182 John Scott	34	M	W																
1183 John Scott	34	M	W																
1184 John Scott	34	M	W																
1185 John Scott	34	M	W																
1186 John Scott	34	M	W																
1187 John Scott	34	M	W																
1188 John Scott	34	M	W																
1189 John Scott	34	M	W																
1190 John Scott	34	M	W																
1191 John Scott	34	M	W																
1192 John Scott	34	M	W																
1193 John Scott	34	M	W																
1194 John Scott	34	M	W																
1195 John Scott	34	M	W																
1196 John Scott	34	M	W																
1197 John Scott	34	M	W																
1198 John Scott	34	M	W																
1199 John Scott	34	M	W																
1200 John Scott	34	M	W																

Thos. and Sarah F. Scott, William E. English and new wife with son Herbert C. English. Benton Co., IA. 1885 census. The page begins with Hugh's kids. William was Thomas and Mary J. Scott's son in law. Jessie died at 19 when her baby, Herbert, was 5 days old. See next page. 1885 census

T-224.  
TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

B

State Missouri County Jasper Township or other division of county Independence Name of institution X Supervisor's District No. 13 Sheet No. 16  
 Enumeration District No. 42  
 Name of incorporated city, town, or village, within the above-named division Joplin City Ward of city, 5th 22 sec.  
 Enumerated by me on the 9th day of June, 1900, P. Spencer Enumerator.

LINE	SEX	AGE	NAME	RELATION	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION	NATIVITY	CITIZENSHIP	OCCUPATION, TRADE, OR PROFESSION	EDUCATION	SCHEDULED IF BORN
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31	M	34	Wm. E. English	Head	W. H. Nov 1870 34	Missouri	Missouri			
32	F	32	Theresa English	Wife	W. M. Dec 1877 22	Missouri	Missouri			
33	M	10	Charles English	Son	W. M. July 1889 10	Missouri	Missouri			
34	F	8	Anna English	Daughter	W. M. Nov 1891 8	Missouri	Missouri			
35	M	11	John English	Son	W. M. Aug 1889 11	Missouri	Missouri			
36	F	9	Elizabeth English	Daughter	W. M. Oct 1890 9	Missouri	Missouri			
37	M	12	Wm. E. English	Son	W. M. Dec 1887 12	Missouri	Missouri			
38	F	10	Theresa English	Daughter	W. M. Nov 1889 10	Missouri	Missouri			
39	M	8	Charles English	Son	W. M. July 1891 8	Missouri	Missouri			
40	F	6	Anna English	Daughter	W. M. Oct 1893 6	Missouri	Missouri			
41	M	4	John English	Son	W. M. Aug 1895 4	Missouri	Missouri			
42	F	2	Elizabeth English	Daughter	W. M. Dec 1897 2	Missouri	Missouri			
43	M	1	Wm. E. English	Son	W. M. Nov 1898 1	Missouri	Missouri			
44	F	0	Theresa English	Daughter	W. M. Dec 1899 0	Missouri	Missouri			
45	M	0	Charles English	Son	W. M. Jan 1900 0	Missouri	Missouri			
46	F	0	Anna English	Daughter	W. M. Feb 1900 0	Missouri	Missouri			
47	M	0	John English	Son	W. M. Mar 1900 0	Missouri	Missouri			
48	F	0	Elizabeth English	Daughter	W. M. Apr 1900 0	Missouri	Missouri			
49	M	0	Wm. E. English	Son	W. M. May 1900 0	Missouri	Missouri			
50	F	0	Theresa English	Daughter	W. M. Jun 1900 0	Missouri	Missouri			
51	M	0	Charles English	Son	W. M. Jul 1900 0	Missouri	Missouri			
52	F	0	Anna English	Daughter	W. M. Aug 1900 0	Missouri	Missouri			
53	M	0	John English	Son	W. M. Sep 1900 0	Missouri	Missouri			
54	F	0	Elizabeth English	Daughter	W. M. Oct 1900 0	Missouri	Missouri			
55	M	0	Wm. E. English	Son	W. M. Nov 1900 0	Missouri	Missouri			
56	F	0	Theresa English	Daughter	W. M. Dec 1900 0	Missouri	Missouri			
57	M	0	Charles English	Son	W. M. Jan 1901 0	Missouri	Missouri			
58	F	0	Anna English	Daughter	W. M. Feb 1901 0	Missouri	Missouri			
59	M	0	John English	Son	W. M. Mar 1901 0	Missouri	Missouri			
60	F	0	Elizabeth English	Daughter	W. M. Apr 1901 0	Missouri	Missouri			
61	M	0	Wm. E. English	Son	W. M. May 1901 0	Missouri	Missouri			
62	F	0	Theresa English	Daughter	W. M. Jun 1901 0	Missouri	Missouri			
63	M	0	Charles English	Son	W. M. Jul 1901 0	Missouri	Missouri			
64	F	0	Anna English	Daughter	W. M. Aug 1901 0	Missouri	Missouri			
65	M	0	John English	Son	W. M. Sep 1901 0	Missouri	Missouri			
66	F	0	Elizabeth English	Daughter	W. M. Oct 1901 0	Missouri	Missouri			
67	M	0	Wm. E. English	Son	W. M. Nov 1901 0	Missouri	Missouri			
68	F	0	Theresa English	Daughter	W. M. Dec 1901 0	Missouri	Missouri			
69	M	0	Charles English	Son	W. M. Jan 1902 0	Missouri	Missouri			
70	F	0	Anna English	Daughter	W. M. Feb 1902 0	Missouri	Missouri			
71	M	0	John English	Son	W. M. Mar 1902 0	Missouri	Missouri			
72	F	0	Elizabeth English	Daughter	W. M. Apr 1902 0	Missouri	Missouri			
73	M	0	Wm. E. English	Son	W. M. May 1902 0	Missouri	Missouri			
74	F	0	Theresa English	Daughter	W. M. Jun 1902 0	Missouri	Missouri			
75	M	0	Charles English	Son	W. M. Jul 1902 0	Missouri	Missouri			
76	F	0	Anna English	Daughter	W. M. Aug 1902 0	Missouri	Missouri			
77	M	0	John English	Son	W. M. Sep 1902 0	Missouri	Missouri			
78	F	0	Elizabeth English	Daughter	W. M. Oct 1902 0	Missouri	Missouri			
79	M	0	Wm. E. English	Son	W. M. Nov 1902 0	Missouri	Missouri			
80	F	0	Theresa English	Daughter	W. M. Dec 1902 0	Missouri	Missouri			
81	M	0	Charles English	Son	W. M. Jan 1903 0	Missouri	Missouri			
82	F	0	Anna English	Daughter	W. M. Feb 1903 0	Missouri	Missouri			
83	M	0	John English	Son	W. M. Mar 1903 0	Missouri	Missouri			
84	F	0	Elizabeth English	Daughter	W. M. Apr 1903 0	Missouri	Missouri			
85	M	0	Wm. E. English	Son	W. M. May 1903 0	Missouri	Missouri			
86	F	0	Theresa English	Daughter	W. M. Jun 1903 0	Missouri	Missouri			
87	M	0	Charles English	Son	W. M. Jul 1903 0	Missouri	Missouri			
88	F	0	Anna English	Daughter	W. M. Aug 1903 0	Missouri	Missouri			
89	M	0	John English	Son	W. M. Sep 1903 0	Missouri	Missouri			
90	F	0	Elizabeth English	Daughter	W. M. Oct 1903 0	Missouri	Missouri			
91	M	0	Wm. E. English	Son	W. M. Nov 1903 0	Missouri	Missouri			
92	F	0	Theresa English	Daughter	W. M. Dec 1903 0	Missouri	Missouri			
93	M	0	Charles English	Son	W. M. Jan 1904 0	Missouri	Missouri			
94	F	0	Anna English	Daughter	W. M. Feb 1904 0	Missouri	Missouri			
95	M	0	John English	Son	W. M. Mar 1904 0	Missouri	Missouri			
96	F	0	Elizabeth English	Daughter	W. M. Apr 1904 0	Missouri	Missouri			
97	M	0	Wm. E. English	Son	W. M. May 1904 0	Missouri	Missouri			
98	F	0	Theresa English	Daughter	W. M. Jun 1904 0	Missouri	Missouri			
99	M	0	Charles English	Son	W. M. Jul 1904 0	Missouri	Missouri			
100	F	0	Anna English	Daughter	W. M. Aug 1904 0	Missouri	Missouri			

By 1900 William English is widowed again. Now he has 3 children. Line 97.

Lots more on the family in Chapters 8, 10, and 13



# NOTES

This makes me wonder if this land was sold back and forth depending on who needed money. Maybe I'll find out later. I found this on wikipedia.

The Panic of 1857 was a financial panic in the United States caused by the declining international economy and overexpansion of the domestic economy. Beginning in September 1857, the financial downturn did not last long; however, a proper recovery was not seen until the American Civil War.[1] After the failure of Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, the financial panic quickly spread as business began to fail, the railroad industry experienced financial declines and hundreds of workers were laid off.[2] Since the years immediately preceding the Panic of 1857 were prosperous, many banks, merchants, and farmers had seized the opportunity to take risks with their investments and as soon as market prices began to fall, they quickly began to experience the effects of financial panic.[1]

As a result of the Panic of 1857, the southern economy suffered little whereas the northern economy made a slow recovery. The area affected the most by the Panic was the Great Lakes region and the troubles of that region were "quickly passed to those enterprises in the East that depended upon western sales." [12] In about a year, much of the economy in the north and the entire south recovered from the Panic.[13] Near the end of the Panic, in about 1859, tensions between the north and south regarding the issue of slavery were increasing. The Panic of 1857 encouraged the southern idea that the north needed the south to keep a stabilized economy and southern threats of secession were temporarily quelled. Southerners believed the Panic of 1857 made the north "more amenable to southern demands" which would help to keep slavery alive in the United States.[12]

In the early 1850s, there was much economic prosperity in the United States. However, in the beginning of 1857, the European market for goods from western America began to decline, which caused western bankers and investors to become wary. Eastern banks became cautious with their loans to the west and some even refused to accept western currencies.[3] Prior to 1857, the railroad industry was booming due to vast migrations of people to the west, especially in Kansas. With the large influx of people moving, the railroads became a profitable industry and the banks seized the opportunity and began to provide railroad companies with large loans. However, by late summer, the value of western land fell and migration drastically slowed causing railroad securities to fall in value.[4] By the spring, "commercial credit had dried up, forcing already debt-ridden merchants of the West to curtail new purchases of inventory." [3] As a result of limited purchasing in the west, merchants around the country began to see decreases in sales and profits.[3] The railroads "had created an interdependent national economy, and now an economic downturn in the West threatened...[an] economic crisis." [3] Since many banks had financed the railroads and land being purchased, they began to feel the pressures of the falling railroad securities. The Illinois Central; Erie; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago; and Reading Railroad lines all were forced to shut down due to the financial downturn. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Fond du Lac Railroad Companies were forced to declare bankruptcy.[3] The Boston and Worcester Railroad Company also experienced heavy financial difficulties. The employees were informed, in a memo written in late October 1857, "the receipts from Passengers and Freight have fallen of during [the] last month (as compared with the corresponding month of last year), over TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, with very little prospect of any improvement during the coming winter." [5] The company also announced that their workers would receive a "reduction in...pay of TEN PERCENT." [5] In addition to the decreasing value of railroad securities, farmers began to foreclose on their mortgaged lands in the west, which put more financial pressure on banks.[3]

The tipping point to really set the Panic of 1857 in motion was the failure of Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company on August 24. The company had large mortgage holdings and was the liaison to other Ohio investment banks. Ohio Life failed due to fraudulent activities by the company's management and its failure threatened the failure of other Ohio banks or even worse, a run on the banks

The prices of grain also decreased significantly and farmers of 1857 experienced a loss in revenue causing them into foreclose on recently purchased lands. Grain prices in 1855 had skyrocketed to \$2.19 a bushel so farmers had begun to purchase land to increase their crop supply, which in turn would increase their profits. However, by 1858, grain prices dropped severely to \$0.80 a bushel.[3] Many Midwest towns felt the pressures of the Panic. For example, the town of Keokuk, Iowa experienced financial strife due to the economic downturns of 1857.

A huge municipal debt magnified Keokuk's problems. By 1858 the town owed \$900,000, mostly on railroad bonds, while the value of its taxable property dropped by \$5.5 million. Lots that brought \$1,000 before the crash now could not be sold for \$10. Hard-hit property owners were unable to pay their taxes, and thousands of properties slipped into tax delinquency.[3]

As a result of such price decreases, land sales declined vastly and westward expansion essentially halted until the Panic ended. Merchants and farmers both began to suffer for the investment risks they took when prices were high.[3]

The final event that led to the cause of the Panic of 1857 was the Supreme Court ruling in Dred Scott v. Sandford in March 1857. After Scott attempted to sue for his freedom, Chief Justice Roger Taney ruled that Dred Scott was not a citizen because he was an African American and therefore did not have the right to sue in court. The ruling also made the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional and it was clear that the decision would have a lasting impact.[3] Soon after the Dred Scott ruling, "the political struggle between 'free soil' and slavery in the territories" began.[8] The western territories were now opened to the option of slavery and it was quickly evident that this would have drastic financial and political effects.

"Kansas land warrants and western railroad securities' prices declined slightly just after the Dred Scott decision in early March." [3] This fluctuation in railroad securities proved "that political news about future territories called the tune in the land and railroad securities markets." [3] Shortly after the Dred Scott ruling, the Panic of 1857 began to escalate to its peak.

By 1859, the Panic began to level off and the economy had begun to stabilize. President James Buchanan, after announcing that the paper-money system seemed to be at the root cause of the Panic, decided to withdraw the usage of all bank notes under twenty dollars. He also "advised the State banks to break away from the banks [and urged] them to follow the example of the Federal Government." [9] He felt this would decrease the paper money supply to allow the specie supply time to increase and reduce inflation rates. President Buchanan wanted the State banks to follow the Federal Government specifically with the Independent Treasury System. This system allowed the Federal Government to keep up with specie payments, which helped alleviate some financial stress that the bank suspensions had brought on. [3] In December of 1857, Buchanan revealed his new strategy of "reform not relief," which focused on the idea that "the government sympathized but could do nothing to alleviate the suffering individuals." [10] To avoid further financial panics, President Buchanan encouraged the United States Congress to pass a law to provide an immediate forfeit of a bank charter in the event that the bank suspended specie payments. He also asked state banks to keep one dollar in specie for every three issued as paper and discouraged federal or state bonds to be used as security on a bank note to avoid future inflation. [10] Additionally, the Tariff of 1857 was enacted. It was enacted as a revision of the Tariff of 1846, which had, been "slowly destroying...thousand[s] of industrial enterprises." [11] The Tariff of 1857 lowered the tax on the items from the Tariff of 1846, yet the tax was still in "favor [of] the American industry" to help improve the economy. [3]

As a result of the Panic of 1857, the southern economy suffered little whereas the northern economy made a slow recovery. The area affected the most by the Panic was the Great Lakes region and the troubles of that region were "quickly passed to those enterprises in the East that depended upon western sales." [12] In about a year, much of the economy in the north and the entire south recovered from the Panic. [13] Near the end of the Panic, in about 1859, tensions between the north and south regarding the issue of slavery were increasing. The Panic of 1857 encouraged the southern idea that the north needed the south to keep a stabilized economy and southern threats of secession were temporarily quelled. Southerners believed the Panic of 1857 made the north "more amenable to southern demands" which would help to keep slavery alive in the United States

#### A little Railroad history gleaned from internet sites:

In 1867 the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad, which later became the Chicago and North Western Railway Co. was the first railroad to build tracks across Iowa..

Although there were several very small railroads operating in and around Iowa' river towns, the first railroad to cross the Mississippi River was the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad in 1856. This railroad later became known as the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad.

Transportation: railroad fever

As thousands of settlers poured into Iowa in the mid-19th century, all shared a common concern for the development of adequate transportation. The earliest settlers shipped their agricultural goods down the Mississippi River to New Orleans, Louisiana, but by the 1850s, Iowans had caught the nation's railroad fever. The nation's first railroad had been built near Baltimore in 1831, and by 1860, Chicago, Illinois was served by almost a dozen lines. Iowans, like other Midwesterners, were anxious to start railroad building in their state.

In the early 1850s, city officials in the river communities of Dubuque, Clinton, Davenport, and Burlington began to organize local railroad companies. The completion of five railroads across Iowa brought major economic changes. Of primary importance, Iowans could travel every month of the year. During the later 19th and early 20th centuries, even small Iowa towns had six passenger trains a day. Steamboats and stagecoaches had previously provided transportation, but both were highly dependent on the weather, and steam boats could not travel at all once the rivers had frozen over. Railroads also provided year-round transportation for Iowa's farmers. With Chicago's pre-eminence as a railroad center, the corn, wheat, beef, and pork raised by Iowa's farmers could be shipped through Chicago, across the nation to eastern seaports, and from there, anywhere in the world. Railroads also brought major changes in Iowa's industrial sector. Many of the new industries were related to agriculture. In Cedar Rapids, John and Robert Stuart, along with their cousin, George Douglas, started an oats processing plant. In time, this firm took the name Quaker Oats. Meat packing plants also appeared in the 1870s in different parts of the state: Sinclair Meat Packing opened in Cedar Rapids, Booge and Company started in Sioux City, and John Morrell and Company set up operations in Ottumwa.

The railroads also created a significant demand for coal. Coal mines were quickly opened and expanded wherever the new railroads passed through areas with coal exposures. In 1919, Iowa had about 240 coal mines that between them produced over 8 million tons of coal per year and employed about 15,000 men.

Ending this chapter today, November 13, 2011 Special thanks to Jeri Gallagher for the Thomas Scott tree.